

One insertion...	1 50	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00
Two months...	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00	16 00
Three months...	3 50	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00
Four months...	4 50	8 00	12 00	18 00	30 00
One year...	5 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	40 00
Two years...	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00

HOW I WAS VICTIMIZED.

I will not mention the name of the firm with which I was some years ago connected, but let it suffice that their name was well known in the jewelry trade. I was with them some twelve or fourteen years, and it was during that period that the incident I am about to relate occurred.

It was one day busily examining some stock which was to be reset, when the principal came softly in.

"Look these up, Willis," he said, "and go and attend to those parties in the front show-room. Thomas is with them, and I don't half like their looks."

I hurried into the show-room to relieve Mr. Thomas of his task, and proceeded to listen to the demands of a tall lady and gentleman who had come in, and who spoke in a low, hushed voice.

The gentleman looked very pale and ill, and the lady was very closely veiled as to the upper part of her face; but upon my approach she threw up her veil, and displayed the bright bold eyes of a very handsome woman.

"Well, Lilla, what's it to be?" said the gentleman.

"I thought you had decided love," was the reply. "Something simple, and not too expensive now, whatever we may decide upon hereafter. Why not keep to what you said—a bracelet or a cross?"

I proceeded to open case after case of bracelets of all prices, but though they were fastidious and hard to please, I was bound to confess that the lady's taste was excellent, and that the gentleman was no mean confidant.

"I rather like that," said the gentleman at last, selecting a very pretty but slight bracelet, set with a sapphire and surrounded by pearls. "What is the price?" I said.

"Yes, it's pretty enough," said the lady; "but not sufficiently good."

"You mean not valuable enough," said the gentleman, "but you know the old proverb about a gift being a love-letter. Let me study the value, depend upon it; and, besides, I don't see anything I like half so well."

"Have it, then," was the reply; and then, directly after, "Ah, what a sweet cross!" exclaimed the lady, looking at an enamel and gold ornament lying in a case—and which I had almost forgotten our principal's suspicion.

"It is a sweet little thing," exclaimed the lady, examining the cross; "such a fine pearl, too, in the centre. I should like it."

"What, to give to Lacaille?" said the gentleman, smiling.

"No; of course not. I fancied it myself."

"What is the price of the cross?" said the gentleman.

"It seems a good deal for so small an ornament," said the gentleman, turning and returning the cross, but after a little hesitation, he decided to take it.

"Where can I send these, sir?" I inquired.

"Ab! we'll take them," said the lady. "We will not trouble you to send."

"What is the price of the cross?" said the gentleman.

"It seems a good deal for so small an ornament," said the gentleman, turning and returning the cross, but after a little hesitation, he decided to take it.

"Where can I send these, sir?" I inquired.

"Ab! we'll take them," said the lady. "We will not trouble you to send."

"I expect that it would be no trouble, but that would be the deepest compliment, and payment being requested the gentleman gave out a cheque-book for a pen and ink, and wrote a cheque for one hundred and ten guineas on a small city bank. Now it was that my lips became a little lighter, and I felt that the principal had had some cause for his suspicion; and thoroughly on my guard I took the cheque, and explained that it was a rule of the establishment that goods should not be delivered until a cheque had been presented.

"Ah, quite right, quite right," said Mr. Ross, pointing to one under the table. "But you like that bracelet, Lilla?"

"Yes, sir," said I. "I picked it out particularly yesterday. That emerald is so beautiful."

I bowed and declined, when Mrs. Ross adjusted her respirator, leaning on the white.

"Now, let me see that bracelet," said Mr. Ross, pointing to one under the table. "But you like that bracelet, Lilla?"

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS H. GREEN,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., AUGUST 25, 1869.

AFTER reaching a depth of 3,843 feet, the St. Louis court have ordered the final stoppage of boring at the artesian well at the Insane Asylum.

A French company has offered to construct a telegraph line from Lisbon and Gibraltar to England and America, on a twenty years concession, without subsidy.

It is said that there are over forty women at Saratoga whose avarice is estimated at 250 pounds each, and there are several who exceed 300 pounds.

ALBERT SHELL was caught in a cylinder of a threshing machine on Wednesday and so severely lacerated that he died the next day.

The cadet encampment at West Point will next Monday be removed to the mountains. The cadets will live in shelter tents and be fed on army fare.

ADVICES from Havana report that the Captain-General has sent the iron-clad Victoria to Demerara to attempt the capture of the Peruvian monitors.

A young's growth of years' continuance ten was successfully removed from the tongue of a boy fifteen years old, named Miller, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, last Wednesday, by a surgeon.

Wednesday last, John Monagan, a miner, was instantly killed in the Mashannon mine above Ocoee, Pennsylvania, by the falling of a large mass of coal. About three tons of coal fell upon him, crushing him to death.

Last Thursday evening, near Benwood, West Virginia, a young girl named McMechin kindles a fire with coal oil and set the can on the stove. An explosion followed, and she was burnt so that she died in four hours.

A hard-shell Baptist preacher and Democratic politician named Flint, aged sixty-nine, elapsed recently at Ottumwa, Iowa, with a Mrs. Flint, aged thirty-two. Both had large families which they left behind.

A LARGE Newfoundland dog, in the last days of hydrocephalus, after biting about 25 other dogs and seven persons at Litchfield, Maine, a few days ago, was finally killed by a man with a scythe.

Miss Hopkinsville, Tennessee, last Friday, a Mrs. Sidney West cut her infant's throat with a razor, and then cut her own with the same. Ill treatment by her husband, and partial insanity caused thereby, are supposed to have led to the act.

Last Saturday week, near Montgomery City, Missouri, Wm. T. Thurman, under the excitement of drink, disputed with his wife, and, striking her with a chair, knocked her down. A second blow fractured her skull, and she died next morning.

At Warsaw, Indiana, last Sabbath was Mrs. Susan Davenport, wife quietly sitting in a rocking chair, was seen to suddenly fall backward, and from that moment unconsciously left her. She died on Monday following.

The American champion drinker is Mrs. Mulligan, who recently testified in a New York Police Court, that she "wad shrirk visky egin lager wid any man, as a policeman—so she wad."

GEN. ROCHA, a Spanish negro and agent of the Haytian Government, acting under orders from President Baez, has purchased of the United States the war steamer Alagon, now being made ready for sea at the Brooklyn navy yard.

CONDON, JAMES, of the United States Navy, died at Greenup, Ill., aged 74. He entered the navy in 1812. He has been on the retired list for many years. He was a native of Cambridge, Mass., and has resided in Greenup a number of years.

A BOSTON dispatch says Gov. Mitchell, of New Mexico has issued a proclamation declaring all Navajo and Gila Apache Indians outlaws whenever found outside the limits of their reservation, and authorizing the citizens of the territory to kill every such desperado.

A YOUNG man named Franklin Dallis, in Christian county, Ill., was feeding a thresher, last Friday morning, when his right arm, caught in the teeth of the cylinder, was torn off at the shoulder, and his hand being drawn close to the machinery, his skull was fractured in two places.

IN DO SOTO county, Mississippi, the prospects for a cotton crop are fair. Corn not good. Rains have been "partial." Some neighborhoods are well favored with rains, others very dry. Some complain of rust. Altogether, the prospects are not as good as they were last year at this time.

OWING to the long continued dry weather, Schuykill river has dry'd up, a small stream, and causes great water in Philadelphia. Over the river, boats, carts and carriages are stuck in the mud. Men and women are forced to wade through the mud, to get to the supply of water in the city will fail entirely.

ROBERT E. WESTWORTH is on his way to Dubuque, Iowa, from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, with a steamer and two barges laden with one million shingles, intending to take back to Green Bay a cargo of wheat, and thus demonstrates the feasibility of navigation from the Mississippi to the lakes through the Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

GENERAL JOHN A. DIX was arrested in New York, on Tuesday, at the suit of John Mitchell, who charges him with illegal imprisonment. Mitchell, it is said, was imprisoned at Fort Monroe by General Dix in the summer of 1865, and upon this fact he brings this suit for \$25,000 damages. General Dix gave security in the sum of \$20,000 to answer the charge.

AN attempt was made to rob the safe of the Michigan Southern Railroad office at Jackson, Michigan, last Friday night. The outer door was blown open with a heavy charge of powder, but the robbers could make no impression on the inner door. One of them was wounded by the explosion, as marks of blood were found on books and papers overhauled.

GENERAL BROWN of Georgia has issued his proclamation offering \$6,000 reward for the parties who lynched Berry and Millie Burnett, in Columbia county, a few weeks ago. He says: "The civil authorities of said county, being overawed by, or in sympathy with, such insurrectionary organizations, have failed, either through fear or through willful neglect, to report the facts to this department."

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Robert Cunningham was thrown from his velocipede in Macon, Georgia, on Thursday, with such violence as to break his wrist.

O. W. HODGE, lost a difficulty occurred at Heartsville, Northumberland county, Va., between some white and colored people, during the progress of which one of the latter was killed and several injured. The riot was suppressed by the authorities of that place.

WRIGHT, a month ago, planter on Bayou Teche, has contracted for residence, to be furnished at Memphis, conveyed on flatboats and erected in Louisiana. The difference in the cost of labor and materials in Memphis and New Orleans is nearly one-half.

The safe of the Methodist Publishing House at Nashville was robbed of \$155 on Friday by a colored porter named William Pilcher. Soon after the discovery of the robbery, Pilcher was suspected and arrested, when he confessed and returned \$146 of the money.

A letter from Bosque county, Texas, says: The Indians on the extreme frontier have given much trouble by their depredations during the past summer, and have made one raid to this neighborhood, but as their visit was not successful we have no fears of them again.

A gang of negro banditti have been operating successfully in Georgia and South Carolina for the past three years, and have perpetrated some of the blackest and most dastardly crimes known to the criminal code. Five of the gang, who were recently captured, were arrested in Macon, Georgia. They are Bob Wagner, Little Shepherd, Willis Brown, Burwell Rhodes, and Henry Conley, alias Shep Hugus. It was a member of this same gang who recently raped a white girl in one of the northern counties of Georgia, and for whom a large reward has been offered.

Lord BYRON had enough to answer for at the bar of God and in the judgment of his fellow men without being charged with crimes of which there is no evidence of his guilt. He had snatched a burning brand from Hell and set the moral world on fire by his writings, which teem with cynicism, infidelity, and mockings at the Deity, besides containing a diseased and morbid sentimentalism which has done incalculable harm. What was certainly known to be true of him in his private life was enough to convince the most charitable that he was not lovable in his domestic relations, and very, very far from possessing the rare modesty and ancient virtues of a JOSEPH. It is true that his libertinism was known to his wife before their marriage, and some of his friends assume that this knowledge precluded her from separating from him on account of his subsequent licentiousness. But however leniently we may regard him as a part of the errors of a common and fallen human nature, infidelities on the part of one who has at the altar assumed the responsibilities and obligations of matrimony ought not so easily to be forgiven. In the poet's undeniably infirmity of temper, to which his fondest friends bear witness—in his indisputable licentiousness, which he cared not to abate or conceal during the brief interval of married life; in his attacks upon morality and religion, there was surely justification sufficient for Lady BYRON's leaving him, and especially for withdrawing her yet pure and infant daughter from under the shadow of his influence. Her conduct needed no other vindication than the well known circumstances which BYRON himself never denied, though he deemed them insufficient to justify the course she pursued. It was not necessary, therefore, for Lady BYRON to assign any special reasons for her conduct. Having departed this vale of tears with lips sealed at least to the public, still less was it necessary to her vindication, years after her death and many years after BYRON, driven from England by a universal outcry of indignation at the faults which had forced his wife, after one short year of wedded life, to separate from him, had made us wish to forget his errors in the heroism with which his life went out at Missolonghi—it was certainly unnecessary after the lapse of so many years of silence to assail the dead poet by a charge of incest with his sister, the Lady AUGUSTA LEIGH.

There is no evidence beyond Mrs. STOWE's word that Lady BYRON ever intimated or related to her any such improbable statement as the former has given to the public through the columns of the *Atlantic Monthly*. And, to say the least, it is somewhat remarkable that Lady BYRON should have passed by all her own kindred and country-women, kept silent for so many years, and at last have selected as her chosen confidant a foreigner, a professional literary woman, whom she knew only as the author of a sensational novel slandering many of her own countrymen. But admitting that Lady BYRON really made to Mrs. STOWE this terrible statement, how did she make it? in what language? what was her own evidence of its truth? what had she occurral demonstration? or written testimony? or the confession of either of the parties? Before giving credence to so improbable a story the public will demand to know the circumstances detailed by Lady BYRON as those which made her acquinted with the fell secret. There will be a desire for the proof which convinced Lady BYRON, in order that the impartial and unprejudiced may weigh it, sift it, compare it with known facts, and determine for themselves whether it is worthy of belief. Until there is some evidence of the truth of this sensational narrative, it must be received merely as the coinage of an authoress paid in proportion to the commotion so fitly a creation may well produce, or as a figment of the suspicious imagination of a wife who had only too good reason to be jealous, and whose morbid fancy, half crazed, at last drove her to doubt the chastity of the only pure love BYRON ever knew—that for his sister, the Lady AUGUSTA LEIGH. Mrs. STOWE does not deign to give us any evidence other than the dialogue between ADAH and LUCIFER, in BYRON's *CAIN*, in which the former revolts at the prediction of the latter that the love she bore to her brother CAIN would come to be regarded as sinful in her children, and this the authoress parades as BYRON's defense of his own abominable alleged crime. And yet had he been guilty, and suffering a remorse which embittered his whole after existence, as Mrs. STOWE insinuates, he would naturally have loathed all allusion to such a subject, studiously avoided it and have fled from it, instead of drawing attention and suspicion to himself by treating of it and defending it, through ADAH, as not sinful *per se*, and therefore impossible to be made sinful by mere prohibition. But as Mrs. STOWE adduces no other evidence than this, which would seem to confute rather than confirm her own statement, it is more than probable that Lady BYRON herself had nothing more than this upon which to rest the charge Mrs. STOWE places in her lips and which we believe and choose to treat as an atrocious calumny.

This incest is not an impossible offense we have unfortunately too frequent evidence. But it is one at which the lowest and vilest natures recoil and shudder, and one at which the refined, delicate and sensitive spirit of BYRON, rake as he was, would have shrunk more abhorred than at Hell itself. That the petted darling of many frail beauties could have regarded with satyr eyes the elderly and plain woman who stood to him in the relation of a half-sister, or that he could have inflicted so cruel or base an injury on the one being who nursed his infancy and counseled with tenderness and affection his boyhood, when a coarse and passionate mother had driven him disgusted from her, is impossible to believe without the most irrefragable evidence; and of evidence of any kind there is not a scintilla.

Mrs. STOWE alleges that this nauseous story which she now first relates to the public is current in England. And yet among the *GEORGE W. REYNOLDS'* and others who delight to cater to a vicious and diseased morbid appetite by dwelling pruriently upon such disgusting details, not one could ever be found to give it publicity. This was reserved for an American woman and for a BEECHER! We are not sure but that

this very calumny will turn public opinion in favor of Lord BYRON. What stories of perfidy must he not have uttered to a woman whose mad jealousy made her suspect him of this thing? The meanness and the cowardice of this publication is intensified by the fact that Lady BYRON, her gifted husband and the Lady AUGUSTA LEIGH, whose pure name is unspotted save by a BEECHER's traduction, all now slumber with the dead, and no one is now living who can certainly and absolutely confute this most cruel slander.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*

has been interviewing HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON, and found that gentleman more communicative than he was on a similar occasion more than a year ago. Mr. PENDLETON did not expect the nomination by the Democratic Central Committee, but having been gratified frequently by the party in every nomination he had ever asked at its hands, when nominated again he had no option but to accept, which he did in full view of all the consequences. Mr. PENDLETON is hopeful, anticipating success. He approves Mr. BOUTWELL's course so far as the mere purchase of the bonds is concerned, but objects to the contraction of the currency and the payment for the bonds of more than their par value. He adheres to his policy of paying off the debt in greenbacks, but never desired or advocated the issue of three hundred millions in greenbacks. He proposes to obtain the greenbacks with which to purchase the bonds in the first place by retrenchment and reform, and in the second place by the issue of greenbacks until the volume of the currency shall stand the same as when the debt was created. In this way the debt could be paid in a reasonable time without any undue expansion of the currency. He is opposed to repudiation, and merely proposes to redeem the pledges of the government according to the law that makes the principal of the Five-Twenty bonds payable in lawful money, which he understands to mean greenbacks. He advocates a tariff for revenue purposes sufficient to defray the expense of an economical administration of the Government, and such a tariff as would be most likely in its rates than the one now in force, and which operates in favor of the East and to the prejudice of the West.

Mr. PENDLETON denies being a re-

actionist or opposed to reasonable progress.

In 1865 he had urged the Southern States

to admit negro testimony in the State

Courts, but had never advised the South

ern people on the course they should

adopt in relation to the question of recon-

struction, believing them amply competent

to decide for themselves what is best for them

to do under all the circumstances. He

sincerely rejoices in the success of those

whom he calls Conservatives in Virginia

and Tennessee, and wants ANDREW JOHN-

SON sent to the Senate from the latter

State, and thinks it would be an act of

tributive justice to give him a chance to

attack his opponents and traducers in that

body. He had opposed negro suffrage in

the State of Ohio, but only opposed negro

suffrage in other States on general prin-

ciples—wished every State to decide for

itself, without coercion of any kind. On

the ground he is against the ratification of

the Fifteenth Amendment, and thinks the

people of the South are not yet ready

for it. He is in favor of the

abolition of slavery, but is not in favor

of negro suffrage. He is in favor of

the negro's right to self-government, but

not in favor of negro suffrage.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY. AUGUST 25, 1869.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. George W. Gloue has resigned the Pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, Asbury Division, in this city, on account of failing health. We learn it is his purpose to engage in the insurance business.

Fencing.—Mr. Cramer has enclosed his recent purchase in Chester with a serviceable fence. His lots are no longer in the company. He selected a beautiful building site, and we learn, will commence the erection of a dwelling this fall.

Messrs. Chase, Dimmitt & Company are turning out work at a brisk rate at their Flaming Mill in the Fifth ward. They now keep constantly employed a large number of hands, and orders pour in upon them from every part of the country.

Mr. Henry T. Stanton will read several of his poems in Winchester to-night. The *Democratic* compliments Mr. Stanton highly but deservedly. We trust his audience will be large and appreciative, and the pecuniary returns all that could be expected or desired.

The eleventh exhibition of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will be held near Louisville, commencing Tuesday, September 14th, and continuing five days. Col. Miller, the Secretary, will accept our thanks for an invitation to be present.

Fine Grapes.—The editor is under obligations to Mr. Thomas Calvert for a present of delicious grapes. They were of the Concord variety, of which Mr. Calvert has two hundred vines bearing finely. The Concord is the hardest and one of the best flavored grapes introduced as yet in this region.

Laid Up.—The Boston has retired from the trade sooner than we expected. On Thursday she laid up at Cincinnati and the Emma Floyd was put in her place. The Boston will be overhauled during the low water, and in the meantime the Emma Floyd will be officered and manned by the crew of the former.

Fine Pears.—Mr. H. H. Cox on Wednesday delighted us with a present of a basket of the finest and best pears of the season. They were of the Bartlett and Siegel varieties and were truly delicious. He has our thanks and an invitation which we make of general application, to repeat the compliment.

The Drouth.—Our farmers complain loudly of the want of rain. The showers by which we have been visited during the last week hardly laid the dust, and did but little good to the crops. The corn, potatoes, fruit, and everything are suffering greatly, and in some localities the corn will be almost a total failure.

The River.—The Ohio is falling from Pittsburgh to Cairo. We have had an unusually fine season for navigation, but the large boats cannot remain much longer in the trade unless we shall have rains. Probably in another week they will lie up for repairs. In the meantime the Boston, St. James, Fleetwood and Telegraph are making their regular trips.

Runaway.—On Monday morning early a horse attached to a dray came lumbering down Sutton street at the top of his speed. Several persons waved their hats in front of him, but as he manifested no purpose to stop they cleared the track. Finally he attempted to run into the alley by W. L. Pearce's grocery store and the dray caught and he was checked.

Improvement.—James M. Love has rented the old Langhorn house on Market street, and part of the Goddard House fronting on Market street, and thrown the two together for the purpose of keeping a large boarding house. Both buildings have been thoroughly cleansed, repaired and repainted, and now look as neat as new paint can make them. Market street is decidedly improved in appearance by the enterprise.

The Robert Moore has taken the place of the St. James, which has been withdrawn from the Cincinnati and Maysville trade during the low water. The St. James will be repaired during the interval, and in the meantime the Robert Moore will be manned and officered by her popular crew. The Robert Moore reached this city on Tuesday morning at twelve and a half of the clock, with a full cargo. She is stern wheeled, and is well adapted for navigation in shallow water.

Messrs. W. Crowder, W. M. Mustain, and John J. Fields have issued a prospectus of a paper to be published at Caverna, Hart county, to be called the *Hart County Messenger*. The first number is promised on the 6th of October, 1869. In politics the *Messenger* will be Democratic, but will be devoted to the news and agricultural and commercial interests of all sections. Rightly conducted there is no reason why this enterprise should not be successful.

Tax Receipts.—We will receive the sheriff's receipts of payment of railroad taxes at par for subscriptions to the Maysville *Eagle*. We want a few hundred additional subscribers in Mason, Fleming and Nicholas on these terms. There are hundreds who pay but a few dollars, not enough in the three years to entitle them to a share, and they cannot put them to a better use than by subscribing to the *Eagle* and giving their tax receipts at par in payment.

The Weather.—If not the hottest, Saturday night was certainly the most disagreeable of the season. Perspiration oozed from every part of one's body, the mosquitoes were ravenous, and not a breath of air stirred. On Sunday afternoon the clouds gathered heavy and black enough, and all hoped for a good rain, but though desperate efforts seemed to be made for a rain in this city only a few drops fell, not enough to lay the dust, and we had to be content with wind. After the storm blew over the sun came out with a fierce heat than ever. We learn, however, that in the neighborhood of Mrs. Lee's, near Washington, the fields were visited by quite a refreshing shower, and at Mayslick that rain was hard enough to set the streams to running. In the neighborhood of Maysville all vegetation is parching want of moisture.

Mr. Child expects to receive seven hundred and fifty tons of iron for the Maysville and Lexington Railroad this week, and two hundred tons during the following months until the track is laid. We understand that a little more than two miles is well graded and ready for the superstructure, which will be laid so soon as a construction locomotive can be obtained, probably early in September. More than three hundred—possibly five hundred—hands are at work on different parts of the road between Maysville and Carlisle, and the work will be completed and the

cars will be running to Carlisle, and, perhaps, to Paris before January first, 1871. It will be of signal benefit to this community if the road can be built to Elizaville this fall so as to allow of the transportation of freights to and from that place during the winter. But we feel confident that Mr. Child will push forward the work as rapidly as is possible under the circumstances. Maysville will not commence actively to experience the benefits of the road in an increase of business for another year, but then a full tide of prosperity will flow in upon her to which she has ever been a stranger.

Combination.—If "North American," who writes for the *Bulletin*, really supposes there is any combination among the printing offices of Maysville for the purpose of keeping up prices, he is very much mistaken. We wish the insinuation had a substantial foundation in truth, but we regret to say that the opposite is the fact. It seems to have been the object of the different offices in Maysville to find the very lowest rate at which they could advertise and do job work for the customers and make a precarious and contracted living. Instead of agreeing upon fair living rates and abiding by them, and relying upon enterprise and industry for success, their whole aim seems to have been to take work from one another by a system of undercutting and underbidding which destroys the profits of their business. The result is that the printing business in the place is ruined so far as profits are concerned, and none of the proprietors have been benefited. The assertion may be safely made that no papers in Kentucky of the same circulation, influence and position, charge so little for advertising as the *Eagle* and *Bulletin*, and no where else in the State can work be done at such low rates. It is utterly impossible for any low paper published in Maysville to charge less for advertising and live, the very lowest notch having been reached. As for the instances referred to by "North American," if the habit of publishing lengthy obituary notices for nothing were indulged in by the press of this city, whether coming from Masonic Lodges or other sources, their column would soon be filled with such productions, which, however interesting to the relatives and friends of deceased persons, are extremely uninteresting to the general reader. It is not for the profit that the charge is made, but rather to prevent the occupation of our columns by such effusions to the entire exclusion of matter of general interest.

Police News.—On the 12th ult., Edward Smith, colored, who keeps a grocery on the corner of Fourth and Plum streets, tried to be the Mayor for selling liquor without license, was required to pay \$20 and costs. Replevin.

On the 17th ult. George W. Jackson was fined \$5 and costs for a breach of the peace. Paid.

On the 19th ult. John Welsh was fined \$5 and costs for a breach of the peace. Paid.

On the 21st ult. Elijah Baker, Elijah Hobbs, and Allen Matchson, all colored, were tried before magistrates Nicholson and Pollitt for stealing a watch from Wm. Chansler. There was no evidence against Baker, and he was discharged accordingly. Hobbs was held to await a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, for stealing the watch from Allen Matchson while the boat was lying at the Portman wharf. The latter, who is a boy about fifteen years old, was committed to jail in default of bail for \$300 to await his trial before the Circuit Court. The watch and chain were recovered and delivered to Mr. Chansler.

On the 27th ult., George Clarke, a negro, was fined \$2 and cost for being drunk and disorderly.

On the 4th inst., John Divine, popularly known as "Polka," was fined and paid \$10 and costs for assaulting Gull Blum.

On the 7th, Samuel Hunter was fined \$5 and costs for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He exercised his lungs too violently on the public streets.

On the same day, Frank Pearce, a companion of Hunter, was fined the same amount for a similar offense.

On the 16th, Turner Randolph, a negro, was tried for cutting and wounding with intent to kill Jeck Black, also colored. The difficulty occurred at the negro church while a temperance meeting was in progress. Jeck Black, who has reformed from his former bad habits, was appointed one of a committee to keep order, and reprimanded Turner, who had disturbed the meeting on more than one occasion. Turner told Black he would let his damned guts out and then struck him, they clinched, and Turner stabbed Black four times with a double-edged knife, once in the breast, penetrating the right lung. Black is recovering. Turner was committed to jail in default of bail for \$500. Peter Compte, who encouraged Turner in his outrage, was held to bail in the sum of \$100, which he gave.

On the 16th, Thomas Turner, colored, committed a terrible assault upon a negro woman who asked him for \$2 she had lost. The brute choked the woman, beat her with his fist and kicked her badly. He then left for Mayfield, but was arrested by Marshal Johnson, brought back, fined \$50 and costs, and in default of payment was sent to jail, where he is now engaged in breaking rock for that place.

On the 17th, Harvey Davis, a country negro, was drunk, got himself into the hands of the police, but in consideration of his rusticity was let off with the light fine of one cent and costs.

On the same day, Lucinda Boyer alias Bolin, a street walker, was arrested for following her vocation. She was lodged in jail for the night, but was released the next morning.

On the 18th, Douglas Crosby, colored, was fined \$5 and costs for a breach of the peace. On the 18th, Richard Burns, colored, was up for a breach of the peace, but there being no evidence against him he was discharged.

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On Saturday evening, Mary Nash, a colored woman, was arrested on a charge of murder. On Saturday afternoon a new born child was found in the river with marks of violence upon it. The Coroner held his inquest and found that the child was Mary Nash's and had been murdered by her. She was arrested and placed in jail in accordance. She is to be tried this morning.

A Good Arrangement.—We take pleasure in publishing and endorsing the following from the Flemingsburg *Democrat*:

We met, a few days since at our Hotel, with Dr. A. S. Stipe, one of the Trustees of the Female College, at Millersburg, Bourbon county, Ky., en route from Fox Springs, having just completed a contract with Mrs. E. F. Fleming, Proprietress of the Springs to take control of the Boarding department of the College. This is a splendid arrangement. Mrs. Fleming is widely known through North-Eastern Kentucky as the best landlady in this

whole section. In addition to this she is a Christian woman and has an excellent knowledge of human nature, having for a number of years been constantly thrown in contact with all classes of society. She is in every way eminently qualified to fill the new station to which she has been called and she needs no recommendations from us to the people of this community. We congratulate the good people of Millersburg on having secured the services of a woman so well fitted to take charge of a young ladies' boarding school. With Mrs. Fleming at the head of the boarding department and a good corps of teachers, the Female College at Millersburg is destined to be a popular institution. It is situated in the most beautiful portion of the State and will shortly have railroad communication with all important points in the country.

STATE NEWS.

WILLIS REED's bull gored to death at \$200 and belonging to J. W. Skillman.—*Paris Journal*.

LOU BROOK.—Yesterday morning while Ed. Payton, barkeeper at the Bourbon House, was out riding, his horse reared and fell on him, breaking his right leg.—*Idem*.

JUDGE JOHN C. BRICKMAN has again assumed office at (Bardstown) and is joined with Mr. E. D. Mead, accepted the general agency of the Piedmont Life Insurance Company, of Richmond, Virginia.—*Idem*.

FOUND DEAD.—Last Saturday the dead body of a man was found lying near the railroad, on Wm. Winston's farm below Cynthia. He had apparently been dead for some days.

GENERAL JOHN C. BRICKMAN has again assumed office at (Bardstown) and is joined with Mr. E. D. Mead, accepted the general agency of the Piedmont Life Insurance Company, of Richmond, Virginia.—*Idem*.

KK-KKK.—This organization visited the house of a negro in the Eastern part of Jessamine county, near the Fayette line, a few nights since and was fired upon by the negro and one of the gang severely wounded.—*Idem*.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—On Wednesday morning last, a negro boy about 17 years old, named Melschi Turner, was discovered in the attempt to commit rape upon the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. (Bardstown) on the night of the 11th ult. The negro, who had been voted in for the Convention, had been voted out in the Convention; but when they all declined, and the Committee with entire unanimity, and with their concurrence, tendered me the nomination, and with great urgency claimed my services. I felt that I had no alternative but to accede to their wishes, and that my personal convenience would be held secondary in the presence of the demand of that great and patriotic party which had so often and so signalized honored me with its confidence.

In this spirit I accepted the nomination, and will do whatever I, in truth and honor, may, to secure the election. I will not now discuss the questions which divide the parties in due time. I trust to be so far recovered as to be able to take part in the great debate.

Governor Hayes, in his speech at Wilmington, forgot to allude to the Fifteenth Amendment and his views on that important question.

In discussing the finances he said:

"We are in the midst of profound peace, yet money is scarce and business is depressed."

He might have added that employment is difficult to be obtained; that labor is badly rewarded; that industrial pursuits are all hampered; that enterprising men engaged in business are standing on the verge of bankruptcy; that interest is now so high that the internal taxation is most unusual, unjust and onerous; that dead capital is employed, and active capital and labor are weighed down—and warning with the picture he might also have said that for eight years the Republican party have been in absolute possession of the Government; that a Republican Secretary of the Treasury has been appointed, and now marries the country and that he uses his power only still further to contract the currency, to increase the hard times, and to buy overbonds at one hundred and twenty dollars, which, by law, he is entitled to pay at par, thereby taking twenty dollars for every hundred from the tax-payers and giving it to the bondholders. The farmer, the merchant, the mechanic and the manufacturer, will ask why these things are so. What is the cause? What is the remedy?" The most important question is, who will be held responsible. Democrats and Republicans alike. They rise above the domain of mere partisan politics, and should be considered with the calmest reason, the purest motives and the best judgment. In this spirit I shall discuss them so soon as I am able to take part with my friends in the activity of the canvass. Of the result in October we need have no fear.

I am, very respectfully, G. H. PENDLETON.

A YOUNG SCAMP CAUGHT.—On Wednesday last, a young man appeared in our neighboring town of Versailles, representing himself as the son of Washington Martin, a wealthy whiskey dealer of New York, and engaged in a number of other pursuits. During the day he sold to one of the Versailles boys a forged check on New York for near \$7,000, receiving \$4,000 in cash and a check on a bank of this city for the residue. Suspicion arising his room was searched, and the \$4,000 found and taken possession of, and also the check on the Lexington bank, and the young scamp was arrested and confined for trial at the next term of the Woodford Circuit Court.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT was created in our city on yesterday. Early in the morning Mr. Paine, the constable, and Bald Knob, a tramp, in this country, arrived in the city asking the aid of the sheriff and a posse of men to arrest a man charged with stealing sheep. Mr. P. had attempted to arrest him on Tuesday, and had been resisted by him and some of his friends. The posse was readily obtained, and about a dozen young men volunteered to go. The party left for the locality about noon, and, after a hard day's work, and when he had from had not found the sheep, Mr. P. and Sheriff Robinson returned to this city at five o'clock, bringing two men who were with the posse at the time the arrest was resisted. These two men, however, disclaim any intention of resisting the officer, and were released after giving bond to appear in the event that they should be wanted in the future.

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The *Democrat* advises that the troops under General McClellan's command are to be sent to the Maysville and Covington districts to subdue the rebels.

REDDNESS, SANBORN, BEN. FREDKINS, BLOTHORN, MARSHALL and WENDELL'S and other makes of Piano, &c.

Reduction of \$25 to \$100.

With written guarantee for 10 years.

R. ALBERT, CHINA PALACE.

20,000 Pieces of American, English & French WALL PAPERS & BORDERS, including the very latest and most beautiful patterns, of Parlor and Hall Papers, in great variety, at from

China, Glass and Queensware
R. ALBERT
NO CHEAP TINS!

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Tremendous Reduction of Prices!

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CHINA, GLASS, QUEENSWARE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
SILVER, SILVER PLATED AND BRITAN-
NIA WARE, COAL-OIL LAMPS AND
CHANDELIER, TEA-TRAYS
AND WAITERS, JAPAN-
NED TOILET SETS,

TABLE CUTLERY.

In Ivory, Silver-plated, Bone, India Rubber and
Wood Handles. A very large and beautiful assort-
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FLOWER VASES,

COLOGNE SETS!

—AND—

FANCY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

LARGEST STOCK OF FINE

SOLID SILVER,

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Britannia Ware!

In the city, at OLD TIME GOLD PRICES.

NO HUMBUG!

To Country Merchants,
BRING IN YOUR CHEAPEST CINCINNATI,
PORTSMOUTH, LEXINGTON
OR OTHER MILLS, AND HAVE THEM
Discounted on Better Terms.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

TO BE EQUAL TO SAMPLES

AND AS REPRESENTED,

Or will be taken back at my expense forward and
back.
Try it and save your money.

R. ALBERT,
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35 EAST SECOND STREET.

20,000 YARDS OF

CARPETS

MATTINGS

—AND—

OIL CLOTHS

At Lowest New York Prices!

BEAUTIFUL INGRADS. AND HEMPS, at
35, 40, 45, and 50 cents,
Beautiful Indian, lace, bright patterns, at
60, 70, and 75 cents.

All Wool, 2 pds, from 1.00 to 1.50.

Elegant Erin Brussels, 65 and 75 cents;

3 pds, 1.50 and 2.00.

Best English Brussels; all
qualities, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

White, Check, Fanci, and Genuine Paids

MATTINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, from 15 inches to 15 feet wide.

Brussels and Velvet Kids and Mats; Coats, Curtains, Stores and offices; Beautiful English and French Felt Carpets and Rugs; the best goods in American market, very cheap.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

EDSPREADS,

TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

Window Curtains, Gift Cornices

CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS, ETC.

2,000

WINDOW SHADES:

Of all sizes and colors, including all the latest

French styles, at from 25cts. up to \$10 a pair.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF NEW FABRIC

AUCTION GOODS!

At Wholesale and Retail,

AT AUCTION PRICES!

Carpets & Oil Cloths,

Of all kinds, at Wholesale and Retail, Cut

and Sold and Made to Order.

R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

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20,000 Pieces of

American, English & French WALL PAPERS &

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